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MR. DALLASS LETTER.

Our readers will, we hope, perfectly understand that, in transferring to our columns from the "Union"-in which paper it first attracted our attention-the Letter of Mr. Dallas on the Isthmus question, we do not adopt any part or particle of the Hon. Vice President's apparent predilection for War, either in the abstract, or in the actual, as it now exists between this country and the neighboring Republic. We dissent from his opinion, particularly, as to the value of "military glory," considering the passion for it as one of the most fatal political diseases with which a Government or People-and especially a Republican Government and People-can be infected. Nor must we, by our silence on the point, subject ourselves to the imputation of tacitly assenting that the vindication of the National honor required this war, or that the tenderest regard for that honor can or could have suggested to any well-organized mind a necessity for the war. Nor do we conceive the acquisition of present power, either for party purposes at home or for the purposes of national aggrandizement abroad, as furnishing any fit motive or object for either this war or any other. For the national security, no man will hazard his reputation for sanity by maintaining that this war was necessary, or even proper. And, as for limits, widened to the extent which the Administration and Mr. Dallas are supposed to desire, the shirt of Nessus was not, in our judgment, a greater curse to the wearer than such an extension of limits would be to the People of the States and Territories which compose this

With this protestation, we are induced to spread the Letter of Mr. Dallas before our readers by the great interest of the commercial question which is involves, and the ability and research which he has bestowed upon it. We trust, however, in reference to the right of way which it is proposed to negotiate for in making a treaty of Peace with Mexico, that the President is not about to make this grant of soil and jurisdiction a sine qua non; for, among all the causes or objects which have led to our invasion of Mexico with an army of some thirty thousand men, we have never before heard or seen the making a ship-canal across the Isthmus presented as the most important one.

INDEPENDENT OPINION.

We have already had occasion more than once to remark, that opposition to the origin and objects of the Mexican War is by no means confined to that large and respected portion of our countrymen who are classed as Whigs. It is to be found in all classes of men, under whatever political denomination they have heretofore ranged themselves.

A remarkable case of independent opinion, and flinging off party shackles, in regard to this great question, has just come under our notice, in the case of Mr. Sykes, late Editor of a Democratic paper at Columbia, in the State of Tennessee, who attended a Whig State Convention at Nashville, family matter in which he feels deeply interested. Some asand, in a public address, gave his reasons why he should, at the ensuing election, support the Whig candidate for Governor of that State.

In the course of this address, Mr. Sykes said that he had not changed his principles, but he believed that the Whigs are nearer the true Democratic ground in relation to several of the new (and some of them momentous) issues that have been sprung upon the country than the Administration and therefore he goes with the Whigs in opposing the Administration of the General Government. He said, further, among other things, (as reported in the Columbia Observer,) the following, which fully bear us out in the belief we have heretofore expressed that opposition to the measures of this Administration is more deeply rooted than the ground upon which parties have heretofore divided:

"It was time (Mr. S. said) that every true lover of the Union-every true friend of the South, should sneak out plainly on this momentous sub-'ject. The nation is truly in a crisis: dangers ' threaten us on all sides : we have closed the first · volume of our history under the Constitution-· the second is now opened: a new era is present-· ed-an era of conquest: no mortal foresight can · foresee what will be written in it."

He said "he believed that if the matter had been managed with ordinary prudence, our difficulties with Mexico might have been amicably and honorably settled. The war was owing to the mismanagement of the President. The President ' assumed to do that which, under the constitution, he had no right or power to do, to decide a question of this disputed boundary. If the army had · remained at Corpus Christi, and Mr. Slidell had onot been sent to Mexico until the settlement of the · Oregon question, in all probability there would have been no war with Mexico, and this nation · might have obtained more from Mexico without incurring the stupendous debt the war has brought · upon the country, than she will acquire by the war: he had been convinced by the discussions in · Congress that the President was responsible for · all the consequences of the war.

"To give the President the right to make war. and then to denounce all who do not sanction · his course as · enemies to their country'-as the "Mexican party'-as 'friends, compatriots, and fellow-soldiers of Santa Anna and Ampudia,' would be to convert our Republic into a Despotism.

Mr. Sykes said "he did not agree with the Whigs in many of their views upon national questions: he was with them in their opposition to Executive usurpation; he believed that it was necessary for the Whigs to come into power, to save the country from the awful consequences of the deep not object to it. misrule of this Administration.

Mr. WEBSTER left this city yesterday morning, accompanied by his Lady, on his long-projected tour through the Southern States to New Orleans, and thence up the Mississippi to the Western country, intending to return home by the Lakes.

While Mr. Levi Slade was riding on horseback in Chelsea, (Mass.) about eight o'clock on Thursday evening, his horse was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Mr. S. was not PURPOSES OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

We subjoin another Letter from the Washington tofore reported by the Administration papers as the conditions on which alone the President of the United States and his Council would consent to make a peace. From the evidence afforded by this letter of pretensions somewhat lowered on the part of the Administration, and from corroborating circumstances, we are now induced to believe that the Executive will be content with the annexation to the United States of something less than half of the Mexican territory, and that the cession of a few the cessation of arms on our part. We are thankful for even so much concession to the spirit of peace, and, we may add, to the spirit and intelligence of this People, which, to their honor be it spoken, we believe to be epposed to the whole scheme of conquest-of acquisition of territory from Mexico by the mere right of the strongest, or in any other way than by negotiation, and for an equivalent.

We trust that our readers will feel, as we do, that the circumstances which the Administration letter-writers dwell upon with such evident satisfaction, that Mexico is too weak on the one hand, and too popular in her institutions on the other, to excite the sympathy of older nations in her behalf, are such as it would be most disreputable for this Government to act upon in the present most unhappy state of relations with that Republic. 'The very statement of the helpless and desolate condition of Mexico as an argument for exacting from her such terms as none but a ruthless and barbarian Conqueror would impose, are absolutely revolting to the moral sense and sickening to humanity. The same idea, however, as is so broadly suggested in freedom from any thing like disguise or circumlocution, has been already presented at different times by different organs of the Administration; by one of which, it will be remembered, we were told, not long ago, that peace ought not to be made without compelling Mexico to pay all the expenses of our war by a sacrifice of her territory, at least until after the next Presidential Election ! .

We have only time to add, that there is one part of this letter-that which speaks of a late interview between the Secretary of State and the very estimable gentleman who represents at Washington the Emperor of Russia-which, though a material part, we should have suppressed in copying, but for the conviction that the writer of it is in free and friendly intercourse with the Administration, and would of course not have communicated to the Ledger any thing which, in their opinion, ought not to be made public.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PUBLIC LEBGER.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 20, 1847. Great activity prevailed all last week in the State Depart ment, notwithstanding the absence of Mr. Taisr, the chief clerk, who has left here for New Orleans to arrange some cribe his absence to a secret diplomatic mission connected with the present negotiations for peace with Mexico. Another offer of peace will undoubtedly be made, or is on the point of being dispatched, at this very moment, and the better opinion seems to be that it will be accepted by Santa Anna, notwithstanding the discourteous tone of his inaugural. Meanwhile, I have reason to believe that instructions have been forwarded to Generals Scott and Taylor to press forward on the capital with all possible dispatch, so as to dispel the illusion about the power of resistance which still holds the minds of so many Mexicans captive. Mexico must be made to fee the whole weight of the war, not only for the purpose of obtaining immediate peace, but for the sake of making that peace a long and lasting one. If we are, by the obstinacy of the Mexicans, driven to another fall campaign, then it is to be hoped that heavy contributions will be levied on all the towns captured from the enemy, and that the Mexicans will be made to pay the expenses of the war, not at its close, but as we go

The sympathy for Mexico on the part of neutral nations is it would seem, at its lowest ebb; and it is quite certain that that distracted and unfortunate country has lost even the good will of those who might have a direct interest of protecting her. England, since the affair of the Spanish marriages, would sooner see Mexico entirely swallowed up by the United States than give room even to the slightest contingency of increasing, at some future day, the power of France and Spain. The idea, given out by French writers and politicians of the school of Mr. Guizot, that France is destined to hold that position among the Romanic races which Spain formerly occupied ; that she is to place herself at the head of Catholicism in both hemispheres; and, by that means, resist the future encroachments of the Anglo-Saxons, has not failed to make a proper mpression in England, which, joined to her dependence on our market and our provisions, has rendered Great Britain not only more tractable and unbending, but disposed for a lasting, and, as I verily believe, sincere friendship. Great Britain has, no doubt, by this time given up all idea of establishing herself on this continent as an American Power, and had she foreseen our rapid seizure of California, would hardly have disputed to us the few acres in Oregon which very nigh led to an interruption of our peaceable relations with her.

As to France, she will not and cannot, at this moment renture to meddle in American affairs. She is isolated in Europe, and must guard against contingencies.

Prussia is the only Power of the Holy Alliance which has

merely for commercial purposes, and is neither disposed nor ca-pable to oppose the least resistance to our annexing the whole our Union, if we think proper to do so.

As to Russia, the Power which, though apparently oppos ed to us in the form of her Government, has a great materia interest in our progress and posterity—the declaration of her representative here in Washington, both good-natured and striking. "Russia," observed his Excellency the other day, in a friendly interview with the distin-Mexico. Russia has never recognised her, and cares nothing for her fate. Do with her what you please, gentlemen; put staff of Gen. Taylor, then stationed upon the Arkansas her in your pocket, if it give you any pleasure ; Russia will frontier. In that capacity he has since acted, rendering the

Austria is similarly situated, and though not using the same back by the enterprising backwoodsmen of the Mississippi

should metric fixen to the voice of reason, it is not along—
ther improbable that Mr. Buchanan himself may take a trip
South to accelerate the conclusion of peace. I believe there
is every disposition on the part of the President to confide the
whole negotiations to the hands of the Secretary of State.

OBSERVER.

OBSERVER.

OBSERVER.

OBSERVER.

OBSERVER.

In an probable dat Mr. Buchanan himself may take a trip
the who was but a poor orphan boy when
the entered the Military Academy, and who is now, if we mistake not, without a single relative in the world, may become
one of the most honored of our countrymen.—Louis. Jour.

Yours, truly,

THOMAS H. BENTON

INTERESTING TO VOLUNTEERS.

In inserting the following General Order, provi-Correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger; from ding for the settlement of claims by discharged never received the authorized or any other satisfacregulation, and be governed accordingly:

WAR DEPARTMENT, GENERAL ORDERS, ? ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 22, 1847. 1. In order to secure, without delay or inconcolunteer soldier, who shall receive an HONORABLE DISCHARGE, or who shall have been killed or died of wounds," (or his heirs, &c., as the case may be,) the bounty land or Treasury scrip, provided by the 9th section of the act of February 11, provinces only will be insisted upon as the price of 1847, it is necessary that the following instructions be duly observed by the officers concerned.

2. Volunteers mustered out of service on the expiration of

The rolls for this purpose must contain all the names which have been borne on the previous muster-rolls, from the first, or the one mustered into service, including all who have died, been captured, discharged, or have deserted since the enrolment of the company, with appropriate remarks opposite the name of each respectively. All absentees must be satisfactoremarks. This roll, containing the information above required, will be prepared and completed at the time that the ompany may be discharged, and be forwarded by the officer charged with mustering it out of service, direct to the Adjutant General's Office, War Department-endorsed "For the Commissioner of Pensions, Bounty Land Bureau." The roll will only vary from the ordinary muster-roll used for the payment of companies by the addition of the names of all he degrading attempts during the last session of Congress who have died, been captured, discharged, or have deserted last the fame of Taylon, sanctioned or prompted by the Prosince the day of muster into service.

3. Individual discharges of Volunteers before the expiration of their term, in consequence of wounds received or sickness incurred in the course of the service.

The Certificates of Disability and Discharge in such will be given in duplicate, and, must, in every instance, set forth the origin and nature of the wound received or sickness incurred in the course of the service, agreeably to the established printed form, dated April 22, 1847. One copy of this this letter, is one which, in substance, but with less Certificate will be forwarded by the officer signing the discharge of the volunteer soldier, direct to the Adjutant General of the Army-endorsed "For the Commissioner of Pensions, Bounty Land Bureau."

4. The Commissioner of Pensions, under the direction of the Secretary of War, being charged by law with the business of investigating claims for Bounty land, &c., provided by the munificence of the Government, commanders of volunteer regiments and companies will see the necessity of preparing and forwarding, as herein required, the requisite muster roll, or certificates, as the case may be, being the necessary evidence of service and of honorable discharge to enable faithful volunteer, or his heirs, &c. to receive from the War Department the certificate or warrant for the bounty of one hundred and sixty acres, or the Treasury scrip for one hunlred dollars, as provided by law.

 The "Surgeon's Certificate of ordinary disability," in cases of invalid soldiers of the regular army, will hereafter be forwarded in duplicate; one of which to be endorsed "For the Commissioner of Pensions, Bounty Land Bureau."

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

The New Orleans papers of the 20th ultimo an nounce the decease of EDWARD D. WHITE, of Louisiana; formerly its Governor, and twice elected to represent the New Orleans district in Congress. He died, after a lingering illness, from an affection of the lungs.

The Legislature of the State being in session, and the death of Mr. WHITE being announced, Resolutions were adopted that the Members do wear

The Tallahassee Sentinel announces the death, on the 15th ultimo, at his residence in Jefferson county, Florida, of Prince Charles Louis Napo-LEON ACHILLE MURAT, "the son of Joachim and Caroline Bonaparte Murat, King and Queen of Naples--the former the celebrated Marshal of Napoleon, the mirror of chivalry and valor, the latter a sister of the immortal Emperor. After the expulsion of his family from Italy Prince MURAT resided in Austria until 1821, when he removed to this country, and subsequently selected a place of residence in Florida, where he has since spent the most of his days in all the quiet and retirement of a country gentleman." was buried at Tallahassee on the 17th instant with Masonic honors. Sic transit. &c.

INDIANA BONDS .- The Commissioner of that State nnounces that he is prepared, or will be at the proper time, to carry out the judicious agreement between the bondholders and the State, which is ikely to be so beneficial to both.

GEN. BUTLER, OF KENTUCKY .- There have been statements in the newspapers that this distinguished officer agreed with those who urged a withdrawal of our troops within a certain line, and to hold and fortify that line until Mexico was prepared for peace. A letter in the New York Globe

s still in Washington, and passes a good portion of each day at the Executive mansion or the War Department. The Administration reposes much confidence in the judgment and ca-pacity of Gen. Butler, and he is decidedly in favor of going

head, and not acting upon the defensive Gen. BUTLER, when in New Orleans, expressed his opinions to those who spoke to him on the subiect, in favor of holding and fortifying the line, whereever that might be, which the Government had de- doubt wise but inscrutable dispensation has permitted this awermined should be the definite boundry between the ful calamity to visit our beloved country. two countries, and not to advance beyond it.

Gen. B. made no secret of this opinion, but gave openly and freely to all who might be present in ne circle, whenever the subject was introduced. . New Orleans Bulletin

Major W. W. S. Bliss .- This officer, whose name is now favorably known over the Union, is a native of New Hampshire, and he graduated at West Point in July, 1833, with he was ordered to Fort Mitchell, Alabama, but shortly after Chevalier de Boursco, is he returned to West Point, where he remained until 1840, discharging the duties of assistant professor of mathematics. State, "Russia has nothing to do with for which he was eminently qualified. Having been appointmost laborious and important services and enjoying the unrefrank and manly language as Russia, is equally free to pronounce for the fact of Mexico. This puts an end to the European coalition against the United States, attempted to the European coalition against the European coalition against the European coalition against the European coal served confidence of the General. His gallantry in all the ed in 1842, and establishes our unlimited sway over this con- he has been thus highly distinguished in action, Major Bliss tinent. Will Mexico, under these circumstances, persist in being dismembered by us, and seeing her population driven tainments, being one of the best writers of the day, and a and while I thank you for this mark of your good opinion, he entered the Military Academy, and who is now, if we mis- the place you have given it; and, if necessary to give any

THE CLAY COMMEMORATION.

Through some accident or miscarriage we have quisite evidence in such cases, the volunteer officers letters, which, as it is from an eminent citizen of a should make themselves fully acquainted with the neighboring State, wherein this paper has a wide circulation, we think it due to him and to our readers to place in our columns :

BALTIMORE, APRIL 5, 1847 of the city of New York to the festival with which they propose to celebrate the birth-day of HENRY CLAY, I have ed with unmixed pleasure, and I hasten to say that if ed with unmixed pleasure, and I hasten to say that if I care possibly attend it I shall not fail to do so. My professional engagements, however, may prevent me, though they shall not if I can with any propriety postpone them. The man whom you are about to honor must now stand, if

possible, even higher in the confidence and affections of the American people than at any other period in his great and pa-triotic career. Who does not feel, who does not know, that the blood now spilling in a foreign war would have been saved if CLAY's counsels had ruled the nation; and saved, not only thout dishonor, but by placing the country in a position finitely more elvated than it now occapies?

Our present condition, lamentable as it is in many respects is, it is true, almost lost sight of in the splendor of our military triumphs, and the pride with which they fill every American The fame of the nation has alone been saved from the blunders and injustice of the Administration by the con rily accounted for by explanations recorded in the column of officers and men. The victories he and they have won have rescued—nothing else could have rescued—the President and his advisers from a load of responsibility and disgrace that mere miserable party tactics would in vain have enabled them to withstand. And for these what credit is due to from the committee of which Mr. HAYDEN was Let that master stroke-that matchless piece of di domacy, "THE PACT OF SANTA ANNA BEING PERMITTED ro SLIP INTO MEXICO" at the instance and by the order Mr. President Polk, give the answer. Let the disgusting ident, give the answer. Let the unparalleted and perseverir flotts of the President to wound him in a point where the Let the unparalleled and persevering oldier's honor is ever, and justly, most sensitive-his ranklive the answer. The day must come, is rapidly coming, when the voice of millions will proclaim the distinction between tie war and its authors, and its now averred objects, and th listre of the achievements of those who have carried aloft

the head of the nation, the war, waging at so much expense of there not been a clear reprobation, on the part of the House, treasure and of blood, would have been obviated, or, if unfortunately forced upon us, would have been so conducted as to have terminated ere this in an honorable and a permanent

A statesman, whose whole life in the service of his country prived him eminently conversant with its true interest and honor, and to possess a far-reaching sagacity which enabled hin to be almost prophetic in his predictions, was, in a moment of popular and unaccountable delusion, put aside when his great and admitted abilities could have been brought to ested in any emergency, and whose capacity for the high, ar-States, no man, intelligent or otherwise, but a few months preceding the election, ever conceived of, even in a dream unpardonable folly! A war unblushingly carried on for conquest; grief, agonizing grief, substituted for joy and happi ness around many and many a homestead; public morals sad-ly suffering from the temptations which beset them; an immense national debt contracted, and yet enlarging; and Executive patronage at such a height that corruption cannot but

The lesson, however grevious as it is, may not, cannot be without some good and lasting results. It will at least teach us that a high and tried order of intellect and patriotism is needed to the pure, safe, and prosperous administration of the Execu-tive functions of the Government. Great power is ever dangerous when not executed by great talents and great integrity.
Under such control our Executive can bring countless blessings
upon the nation; under other control, nothing but accident can save it from calamity.

Should I therefore be deprived of the gratification of a per-

sonal presence at your festival, you will oblige me by offering in my name this sentiment

ing us that it can only be safely entrusted to the highest or-der of intellect, combined with well-tried and perfect pa-

With regard, your obedient servant, REVERDY JOHNSON.

Messrs. M. L. Davis, J. P. Phonix, T. E. Tomlinson, N. R. Lawrence, Committee, &c. New York.

Just as we were putting into the compositor's hands the above letter, we met with a Letter from Mr. CLAY himself to a citizen of New York, under date of April, 8 the following extract from which remarkably corroborates the impression of Mr. Johnblood now spilling in a foreign war would have been saved

"You express your regret on account of the unexpected ponsibility, it furnished the occasion of the exhibition of tesmonials and the outpouring of affection from the hearts of my friends and countrymen, of which I had no previous conception that I ever could be the honored object. Their spontaneous and disinterested manifestations are worth far more than the Presidency itself.

"For our common country I do regret the issue of the contest. Had it been otherwise, we should have preserved the the destruction of the trains and the pillage of their contents protective policy under which we had made such rapid and To that end an estimate will be made encouraging advances: the march of improvement in our rivers the entire loss, and this loss must be made good, either in and harbors would not have been arrested; and, above all, we should have avoided this unnecessary war of aggression with a neighbor torn to pieces by internal dissensions. The brilliant achievements and the glorious laurels acquired during its | the und prosecution, gratifying as they are to our national pride and ly neutral, and to give no countenance to the character, can never compensate for the exceptionale manner in which it was begun, the brave and patriotic lives which have been sacrificed, and the fearful issues which, I tremble in contemplating, may grow out of its termination. But I have not now a heart to dwell on this painful theme. I turn from it with hope and dutiful submission to Him, whose no

CONNECTICUT ELECTION .- The Hartford Courant of Friernor and Treasurer (of the State officers) appear to be chosen by the People. If the vote had been correctly returned, all the Whig candidates would have majorities of from three to six hundred. The errors are mostly mistakes in the transfers of the poll lists, such as putting down 217 votes for Chas. considerable distinction. In 1834, during the Indian troubles, McCurdy instead of Charles J. McCurdy, &c. The vote for Governor is as follows :

> Clark Bissell, (W) Thomas T. Whittlesey, (D)...... Francis Gillette, (Abo.)..... 2,094 Scattering..... Bissell's majority over all others.....

The latest Commercial Bulletin, printed in Boonville, Missouri, contains the following note: WASHINGTON, MARCH 21, 1847.

Mr. QUESENBERRY : Sin : I see that you have put up m finished German, French, and Spanish scholar. Thus gifted, must inform you that it is entirely contrary to my wishes and Should Mexico listen to the voice of reason, it is not altoge- and in the prime of life, he is in all probability destined for declared intentions, especially in my speech at Boonville in

THANKS TO GEN. TAYLOR BY MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature of the State of Massachusetts

leave to introduce the following resolutions: Resolves tendering the thanks of the Legislature of Mus.

chusetts to General Taylor, his Officers and Men. Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts have behel with patriotic pride the bravery, the skill, and sagacity of the commander of the American forces in Mexico, Gen. Zachart Taxton, and the gallantry and good discipline displayed by the Officers and Men associated with him in the campaign, by which admirable conduct of the one and cordial co-operation of the other the flag of the Union has been nobly upborne,

and our name in arms gloriously maintained.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Legislature are due, and they are hereby tendered as Major General Zachart Taxlon, his Officers and Men, for the fide they skill, and courage which have distinguished their successful operations in the campaig

Resolved, That, while the people and the Legi-lature of Massachusetts feel proud of the brilliant achievements of the Army employed in the war against Mexico, they mourn the

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested cause these resolves to be communicated to Major General Zachary Taylor, and, through him, to the officers and men

The resolutions having been read, and a motion made to go into committee to consider them, which met with opposition from Mr. Boutwell, a Locofoco member, on the ground of their introduction chairman at so late a day in the session-

Mr. HAYDEN explained that, so far as the committee wa concerned, he was but one out of eleven members, and he was willing to assume all the responsibility which could justly attach to him. But he was some what astonished that the gentleman from Groton, who had so often, so earnestly, and se recently sought the passage of similar resolutions, should now oppose the consideration of these. He (Mr. H.) had before declared that he would not consent to any vote of thanks to General Taylor while no opinion had been expressed upon the war. Now we had a solemnly proclaimed opinion of the

Legislature upon that subject, by the yeas and nays of the House, and he was ready to testify his admiration of the conduct of our General and troops, whatever he might think of the justice or honor of the contest. He would not now have proposed these resolves, nor advocated any like them, had political reputation was concerned, though he might cheer-fully submit to the decision of the House, he should neither date of his commi ask the assistance of the gentleman from Groton in his sup-port, nor much fear his assaults as an enemy.

The resolutions were eventually passed to a third eading by yeas 121, navs 71, and afterwards or dered to be engrossed and read a third time without a count.

GEN. TAYLOR-MEXICAN BANDITTI.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN.

Gen. TAYLOR has, by the following letter addressed to the Mexicans, adopted the very best mode for checking the lawless lepredations that have been constantly committed by roving anditti, not only upon our trains with small escorts, but also 400 strong. upon all defenceless travellers who might be passing between our posts with or without merchandise. Holding the inhabitants of the district responsible only for the value of all property thus taken is, however, hardly going far enough; something ought also to be adopted towards rendering them responsible for the lives of any of our citizens that may be wantonly idea of retaliating personally on innocent parties, but we think the imposition of a heavy fine upon the district where such and the inhabitants in such a state of enmity that the former would either be obliged to quit the country, or the latter would give information to our garrisons which would lead to their

The General-in-Chief of the American forces to the inhabitants of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, and Coahuila.

When the American troops first crossed the frontier and ntered the above States, it was with the intention, and pubicly declared to you, of making war, not upon the peaceful tizens of the soil, but upon the Central Government of the Republic, with a view to obtain an early and an honorable

The undersigned was authorized by his Covernment to less contributions upon the people for the support of his army; but, in willing to throw the heavy burden of the war upon those who, with few exceptions, manifested a neutral disposition, he has continued from the first to pay punctually and liberally son that if his counsels had "ruled the nation" the for all supplies drawn from the country for the support of his

He has used every effort to cause the war to bear lightly upon the people of these States, and he had hoped, by this neans, to retain their confidence and to assure their neutrality ssue of the last Presidential election. I ought to feel none in the strife between his Government and that of Mexico; but for myself personally. Beside being relieved from a vast re- he regrets to say that his kindness has not been apprepriated, but has been met by acts of hostility and plunder. zens of the country, instead of pursuing their avocations quiet ly at home, have, in armed bands, waylaid roads, and, under the direction and with the support of Government troops, have destroyed trains and murdered drivers under circumstaatrocity which disgrace humanity.

The lives of those who were thus wantonly put to death cannot be restored; but the undersigned requires from the peo ple of the country an indemnification for the loss sustained by by the proper officers o money or in the products of the country by the community at large, of the States of Tamaulipas, New Leon, and Coahuila.

each district or juzgado paying its just proportion.

It is expected that the rich will bear their full share. rsigned calls upon all good citizens to remain absoluteinfest the country for the purpose of murder and pillage. It is his anxious desire to continue the same policy as heretofore, and he trusts that the course of the citize

Major Gen. U. S. Army. Headquarters at Monterey, Marcu 31, 1847.

James Harlan (Whig) has been elected Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa by about 600 majority over Charles U. Mason, (Locofoco.) Williams (Locofoco) is elected Juage day publishes the official canvass of the votes cast at the late in the 1st district over Stockton, (Whig ;) James Grant (Loelection. Owing to informality in the returns, only the Gov. cofoco) probably in the 2d; and Howell (Whig) probably in

The Albany Evening Atlas, we notice, says that Harlan beat Mason as a candidate for District Judge, and adds :

"Mason is a judge of capacity and honesty, but his de ons on the bench have been unacceptable to the squatter on the 'half-breed tract,' and their votes appear to have de cided the question. The Atlas has fallen into an error with regard to the office

for which Harlan and Mason were candidates; but its remark about the probable cause of Mason's defeat is an admirable commentary on the mode of REFCTING Judges. "Squatters." on "half-breed tracts," may very reasonably be expected to their "tract" in fee-simple !- N. Y. Ecpress.

It has become full time for the people to call these Mexican This is rather strong language for one who has hitherto gone it blind in support of Mr. Polk, and has the most direct squinting towards impeachment of any thing we have yet

The vote in the town of Alexandria in favor of erecting w county out of Alexandria county and a part of Fairfax (Va.) was 271, against it 7-showing a majority of 264 in favor of the measure. The vote at Zimmer man's (the other precinct within the limits of the proposed division) showed a

majority, also, of about 70 in favor of the new county.

THE INTELLIGENCE FROM CALIFORNIA.

From letters and verbal accounts that have been rought its annual session to a close on Monday last. received, it appears that transactions have occurred which our readers will learn that another proposition is about being made to, or entertained from, the Government of Mexico, for the conclusion of the War, on terms somewhat more rational than here
ding for the settlement of claims by discharged to any other settlement lately held tory account of the Public Entertainment lately held to a close of Monday its.

On the Seturday preceding a series of resolutions in the saturations of a more menture of the wolunteer of any other settlement and the settlement of the public settlement of the settlement of t

To the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer: Sin: By the arrival of the United States ship Dale this day, I am placed in possession of " The Californian tatra, published at Monterey, January 28th, 1847, containing a let-ter dated Ciudad de los Angeles, January 14th, purporting to give an account of the battles of the 8th and 9th of January. Many copies of this paper are in the mail bag of the Dale, ntended for circulation in the United States.

The letter in question says: "The skill in management and determined courage and bravery of our Commodore (Srock-TON) gave to all the fullest confidence of a victorious result of this brilliant affair," &c.

It also says: "The success attending the Californians in their fight with Capt. Mervine at San Pedro, and afterward with Gen. Kearny at San Pascual, made them very bold and arrogant, and every man of us was determined to retrieve, if possible, the credit of the American arms."

Now, er, the facts are as follow: No order of any mo-

nent was give a suber in the fight of the 8th or the 9th, which was not given by General Kearny in person, or through the undersigned, as his acting as adjutant general. Gen. Kearny commanded the troops in book attles.

At the battle of San Pascual, which took there one hour

sefore day, on the morning of the 6th of December, Coneral KEARNY attacked, beat, and chased some miles one houdes. and sixty well mounted Californians, with less than one hundred dragoons, emsciated by an unexampled march over the deserts of America of more than two thousand miles

The statements and imputations in this "Californian

Very respectfully, yours,
W. H. EMORY,

Lieutenant Topographical Engineer On this letter and other matters the "Courier" as the following comment:

"How is it that Com. STOCKTON commanded in the preence of his senior, Gen. KEARNY? And, above all, how or why is it that Stockton continues to style himself Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in presence of his military supe-rior, who, according to the official despatches from Washington, we know was also the actual Governor of California Has there been a mutiny in California? If not, how is it that Col. Fremont makes a treaty, General Kearny being in the country? And why has General Kearny left the capital

"Rely upon it the whole story is not yet told. There nust have been a serious difficulty of some kind, or we would not find General Kearny fighting as subordinate to a captain in the navy, who only ranks as colonel, no matter wha

"We are compelled to believe that General Kearny has been refused the command, and that he joins Biddle and brick to enforce his authority.

The Sun has an account, varying slightly from the Courier's, but no less remarkable. We quote the following:

"When General Kearny was on his march from Santa Fe, he met an officer and party on their way to the United States with despatches from Commodore Stockton, who informed him that the country was in a quiet state, which induced the General to send back a part of his force, and to ome on with only 100 men in advance of the rest of his roops. When within eight leagues of San Diego, to the surorise of all, they were surrounded by the enemy

"The General entrenched himself, and sent an express to with about 500 sailors and marines, which not being promptly complied with, from some cause not known, another mes-senger was dispatched by the General, on the third day, who informed the Commodore that the General was surrounded by the enemy, that his little army was in great distress, and subslaughtered by these miscreants. We do not exactly like the sisting on their mules, and that if he did not receive immediate relief the General would cut his way through the enemy if it cost the lives of his whole party. The Commodore then sent out a force of 250 to 300, and as soon as they made their murders may be committed, would soon place the marauders appearance the cowardly Californians fied. General Kearny hen marched to San Diego, joined Commodore Stockton, and planned the battles of the 8th and 9th January, when La Ciu-dad de los Angeles was a second time taken.

"The General showed his orders, instructions, and apmodore Stockton, who immediately suspended the civil functions of the General, issued his own proclamation as Governor, and afterward appointed Lieut. Col. Fremont Governor of the Territory. Gen. Kearny informed Com. Stockton that he would temporarily submit to his assumption of authority, as he did not wish at this critical period to create a civil war, and soon after took passage in the Cyane for Monterey, where he met Commodore Shubrick, who supersedes Commodore Stockton as commander-in-chief of the naval forces."

The following paragraphs we copy from the

"Gen. Flores fled to Sonora with fifty to one hundred folowers. Gen. Pico went off with about one hundred to threaten Col. Fremont. Having twice broken his parole he could get no terms from Gen. Kearny. Pico represented his force to Col. Fremont at four hundred men, and falsely re presented the battles of the 8th and 9th. Under these false

"Gen. Kearny embarked on board the sloop Cyane, Capt. Dupont, for Monterey, on the 2d or 3d of Pebruary.
"Captain Emory has brought with him the results of his a dorations from Santa Fé to California, with information which Gen. Kearny considered it important that Government should at once possess. Several mines of gold and copper ore, rich and easily worked, were examined and specimens

"After the death of Capt. Moore, Capt. Turner was as

igned to the command of the dragoons.
"The U. S. sloop Dale, Commander Wm. W. McKean, arrived in the bay of San Francisco on the 14th December. and found there the U. S. frigate Savannah, Capt. Mervine, the U. S. sloop Warren, Com. Hull, and the U. S. sloop Cyane, Com. Dupont. The Cyane sailed on the 18th for San Diego. The Dale sailed on the 29th, and arrived at Monterey the following day. On the 30th January the Dale sailed from Monterey.
"On the 5th February, about thirty miles to the westward

of San Diego, spoke the U. S. sloop Portsmouth, Com. Montgomery, bound to San Pedro. Next morning sent a boat into the harbor of San Diego with despatches for Com. Stockton. The U. S. frigate Congress and the prize schr. Julia were lying there. The U. S. sloop Cyane and the brig Malek Adhel had left a short time previously, the former with Gen. Kearny on board for Monterey, and the latter with a bearer of despatches for Panama.

"The Dale arrived at Panama on the 15th of March : the brig Malek Adhel arrived the same day, bringing Lt. Grey, U. S. Navy, and Capt. Emory, of the Engineer Corps, with "The ships Loo Choo and Susan Drew sailed January

21st from Valparaiso for California, with Col. Stevenson regiment. Col. Mason and Lt. Morris sailed from Payta for California on the 3d January in the storeship Erie. Erie, being very light, was unable to bear up to Callao. Mr. Morris and Major Rich left Panama February 25th for Calao, and sailed from thence in the Preble, March 11th

HORRIBLE MASSACRE.—The following statement copied from Saunders's News Letter of Dublin : Conk, Maken 24, 1847.- I send you a most appalling account of a massacre recently perpetrated on the coast of Africa, which, for cold-blooded and horrible barbarity, has perhaps never been equalled even in the abominable annals of slave traffic. Of the authenticity of the account there cannot oppose all Judges who will not recognise in them a right to be the slightest doubt, as it is contained in a letter from a very ntelligent naval officer, stationed at the island of Ascension. not very far from the scene of the occurrence, and is as follows :

" ASCENSION, JANUARY 1, 1847. "We have just received news of a most horrible massacre on the coast of Africa. "A slave depot called Gallineos, known to have 2,000 slaves ready for shipping, was so strictly blockaded by our cruisers that the slave-owners, finding it impossi-ble to embark them, actually in cold blood beheaded the whole number, placing their heads on poles stuck in the beach, saying, 'If you will not allow us to make profit of prisoners we take in war, we will kill all."

INLAND SEAS .- The wind blew out the ice from the barbon of Buffalo on Friday, and on Saturday eighty-five vessels took their departure up the lake,